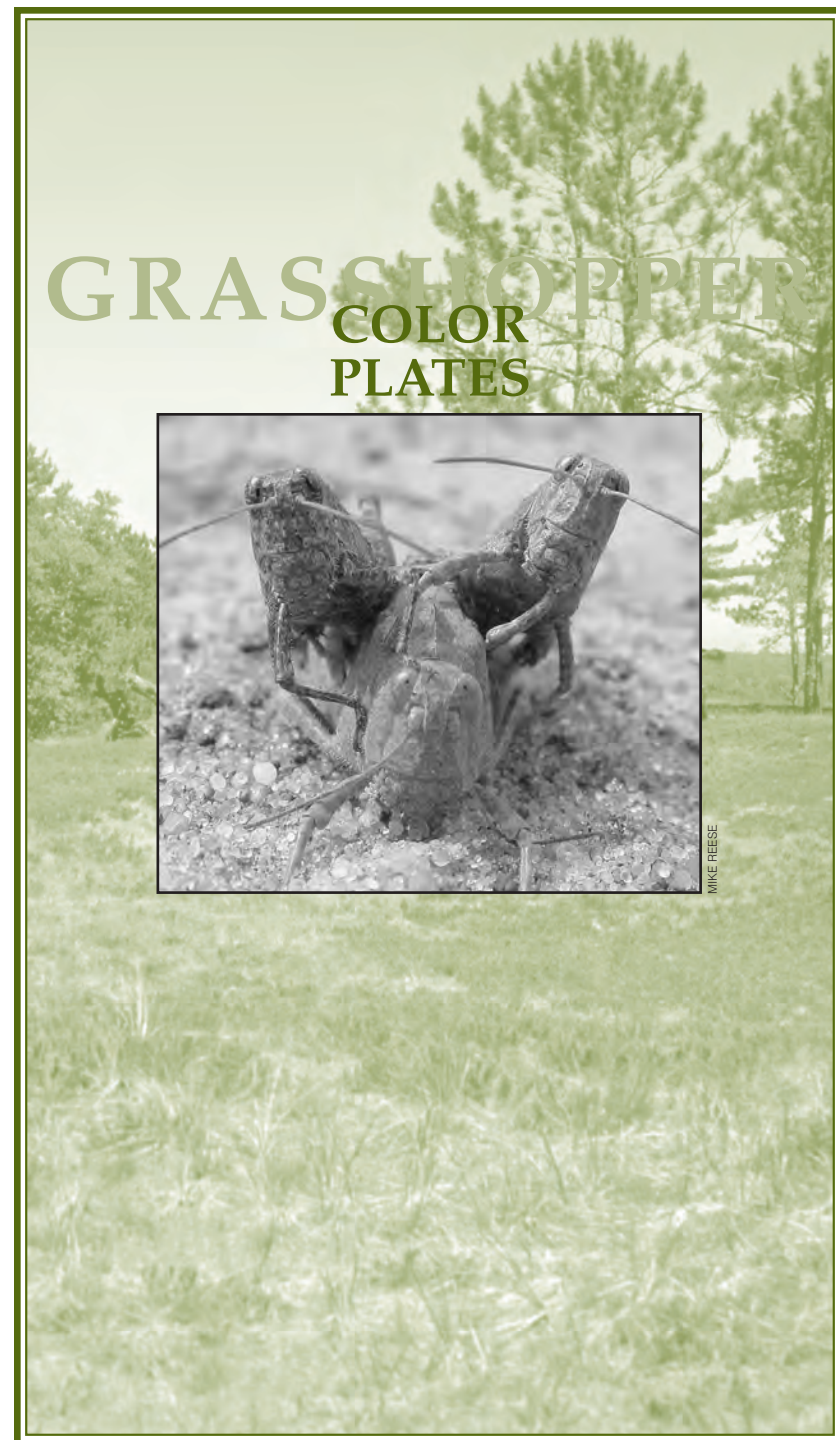


- 18a. Spur of black band on hind wing extending toward the base of the wing only into first half of the colored disc (see Figure 9), hind wings yellow, median pronotal carina as high as top of head in profile ***Arphia xanthoptera***
- 18b. Spur of black band on hind wing extending into the upper half of the colored disc, hind wings pink to red or yellow, median pronotal carina low ***Arphia pseudonietana***
- 19a. ANTENNAE ENSIFORM (see Figure 10), tibiae greenish, open sand habitat ***Psinidia fenestralis***
- 19b. ANTENNAE FILIFORM (see Figure 10), tibiae may be pale blue but not greenish 20
- 20a. Hind tibiae red, adults from May to early July 21
- 20b. Hind tibiae not red, adults from July to September 22
- 21a. Inner faces of hind femora red, median pronotal carina may be indistinct on prozona, dry prairies, gravelly to rocky soils **(*Xanthippus corallipes*)**
- 21b. Inner faces of hind femora usually yellow-orange, median pronotal carina distinct on prozona . . . ***Paradalophora haldemani***
- 22a. HIND TIBIAE BLUE TO BLUE-GRAY 23
- 22b. HIND TIBIAE BROWN TO DULL YELLOW 24
- 23a. MALE CERCUS POINTED, distinct white spot on lateral pronotal lobe, hind wings clear or pale yellow, bare rocky or gravelly ground, quarries, roadsides ***Trachyrhachys kiowa***
- 23b. MALE CERCUS SPOON-SHAPED, lateral pronotal lobe unspotted, hind wings yellow or orange, western short-grass prairie species **(*Metator pardalinus*)**
- 24a. Body and tegmina sooty dark gray to blackish, on rocky habitat of riverways, lakeshores, lichen-encrusted rock, gravel pits ***Trimerotropis verruculata verruculata***
- 24b. Body and tegmina usually pale, yellow, gray-brown, burnt orange or reddish with white markings, in sandy habitat 25
- 25a. Inner faces of hind femora pale basally, southern and western Wisconsin on sandy shores of lakes and rivers ***Trimerotropis maritima***
- 25b. Inner faces of hind femora with black in the basal area, northern Great Lakes dunes ***Trimerotropis huroniana***



MIKE REESE

ERIC EPSTEIN

On the Grasshopper and Cricket

THE POETRY of earth is never dead:
 When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
 And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
 From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead;
 That is the Grasshopper's—he takes the lead
 In summer luxury,—he has never done
 With his delights; for when tired out with fun
 He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
 The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
 On a lone winter evening, when the frost
 Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
 The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
 And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
 The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

December 30, 1816.

—John Keats (1795–1821)

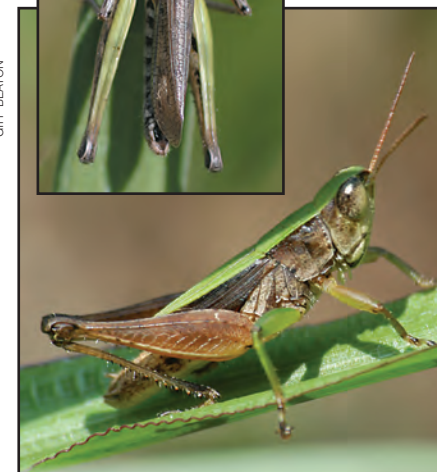
Slantfaced Grasshoppers (Acridinae and Gomphocerinae)



Metaleptea brevicornis



Aeropedellus clavatus



Dichromorpha viridis



Mermiria bivittata



Syrbula admirabilis

Slantfaced Grasshoppers *continued* (Acridinae and Gomphocerinae)



DAN JOHNSON



KATHRYN KIRK

Ageneotettix deorum

Chorthippus curtipennis



DAN JOHNSON

Pseudopomala brachyptera

Eritettix simplex



STEVE WHITE



DAN JOHNSON

Chloealtis abdominalis



GIFF BEATON

Orphulella pelidna

Spurthroated Grasshoppers (Cyrtacanthacridinae and Melanoplinae)



GIFF BEATON

Schistocerca americana



VALERIE WRIGHT

Schistocerca lineata



KATHRYN KIRK

Melanoplus angustipennis

Spurthroated Grasshoppers *continued*
(Cyrtacanthacridinae and Melanoplinae)



Melanoplus bivittatus

JANICE STEIFEL



Melanoplus differentialis differentialis

BART DREES



JANICE STEIFEL

Melanoplus femurrubrum



Melanoplus sanguinipes sanguinipes

DAN JOHNSON

Spurthroated Grasshoppers *continued*
(Cyrtacanthacridinae and Melanoplinae)



DAN JOHNSON

Melanoplus borealis borealis



DAN JOHNSON

Melanoplus dawsoni



KATHRYN KIRK

Booneacris glacialis canadensis



BART DREES

Dendrotettix quercus



STEVE WHITE

Hesperotettix viridis pratensis

Spurthroated Grasshoppers *continued*
(Cyrtacanthacridinae and Melanoplinae)

Phoetaliotes nebrascensis



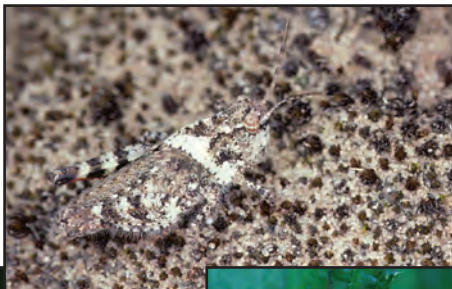
HERBERT D. POWNALL



KATHRYN KIRK

Paratylotropidia brunneri

Grasshopper Nymphs



THOMAS MEYER



JANICE STEIFEL



JANICE STEIFEL

Bandwinged Grasshoppers
(Oedipodinae)

Arphia pseudonietana



DAN JOHNSON



DAN JOHNSON

Camnula pellucida



GIFF BEATON

Chortophaga viridifasciata



MIKE REESE

Dissosteira carolina

Bandwinged Grasshoppers *continued*
(Oedipodinae)

*Pardalophora
phoenicoptera*



GIFF BEATON



JOHN A. HAARSTAD

Spharagemon collare



MIKE REESE

Spharagemon marmorata marmorata

*Trimerotropis
huroniana*



BRIAN SCHOLTENS

GRASSHOPPER SPECIES ACCOUNTS



BART DREES

Acridinae

Gomphocerinae

Cyrtacanthacridinae

Melanoplinae

Oedipodinae

KATHRYN KIRK



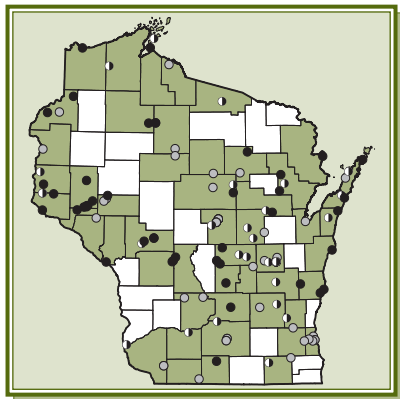
How to Read the Accounts

No standard currently exists for common names of the Acrididae. We took the common names used here from Blatchley (1920), Cantrall (1968), Pfadt (1994), and Capinera and Sechrist (1982). To encourage friendly relations between humans and insects, we took the liberty of changing all labels of “locust” to “grasshopper,” thus removing the badge of plague and pestilence from these valuable members of Wisconsin’s ecological community. The only exception to this practice is *Trimerotropis huroniana*, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service includes on the endangered species list as the Lake Huron locust. Scientific names follow Naskrecki and Otte (1999). We do not intend the species descriptions to be diagnostic; refer to the keys for species identification. State rank listings come from the Wisconsin DNR’s Natural Heritage Inventory Program and global ranks come from NatureServe (2001). Both ranks were current as of March 7, 2003. Refer to Appendix C for rank definitions. Unless otherwise indicated, NatureServe ranks the grasshoppers as G5. Unfortunately, global distribution data remain very incomplete. Habitat information specific to Wisconsin collections is indicated as such; otherwise the habitat information has been taken from the listed references to facilitate the identification of potential habitat in Wisconsin.



Key to the Distribution Maps

Black dots indicate that the most recent collection from this site occurred after 1993, that is, during the years of the Prairie Invertebrate Study. Half-black dots mean that the most recent collection was after 1974 but before 1994. Grey dots indicate historical records when the most recent collection occurred between 1881 and 1973. We have no site-specific data for shaded counties without dots. Appendix A includes an index map with Wisconsin counties labeled.



- 1994-present
- ◐ 1974-1993
- ◑ 1881-1973

GRASSHOPPER SPECIES ACCOUNTS



GIFF BEATON

ACRIDINAE

Gomphocerinae

Cyrtacanthacridinae

Melanoplinae

Oedipodinae